PAIN BANISHED SLEEP

A Rheumatic Tells a Wonderful Story.

Less than Half a Bottle of Munyon's New Remedy Restored Him

James Buckley, 215 Washington street, Newark, N. J., says: "I have been suffering from rheumatism for a number of years. The pains were exceedingly severe and I could not sleep nights. The remedies I obtained did me little or no good, nor did the doctors whom I consulted. This had gone on, each recurring attack being more painful and prolonged than the previous one. I could not get relief until I commenced taking Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. Less than one-half a bottle drove all the rheumatism out of my system and I am as well and strong as I ever was in my life. I consider the remedy a wonderful one and take pleasure in recommending it."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure Pheumatism in any part of the hody. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. It never fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or sorepess in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, stiff and swollen joints, stiff back, and all pains in the hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their disease should address Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, giving full symptoms of their disease. Professor Munyon will carefully diagnose the case and give you the benefit of his advice absolutely free of all charge. The Remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price.

CAUSE FOR "KICKING"

ANDIANAPOLIS SHIPPERS CANNOT SE-CURE CUT GRAIN RATES.

Forced to Pay Full Tariff, While Chi cagoans Are Enjoying a Reduction of 50 Per Cent.-The Q. & C.

There is a good deal of ill feeling on the part of shippers of east-bound freights that while Chicago is favored in cut rates Indianapolis shippers are held up to the basis of 20 cents per one hundred pounds. Indianapolis to New York, as all know that it means that grain from Central Illinois and other Western points will be shipped via Chicago lines. A telegram received last evening from Chicago stated that the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk were taking only oats at 12 cents per one hundred pounds, and some of the other roads were taking grain of all kinds at 15 cents per one hundred pounds. The Pennsylvania and Lake Shore, which are ahead in their tonnage, will take no business at less than 20 cents per one hundred pounds, and usual proportionate rates to other seaboard points. The Chicago Times-Herald says: "For the last few days there has been absolutely no east-bound competitive freight on which rates have been mainned. It is a free-for-all contest, in which

freight on which rates have been maintained. It is a free-for-all contest, in which all lines have joined. Several of the roads have refused to go below the point which will give them an average rate per ton per mile, and nave simply gone out of the business when the rate drops to that point. Beginning with Thursday morning the gross earnings of Eastern lines on through business have not been within 30 per cent. of what they would have been had tariff rates been maintained. On dairy product and grain rates the reduction has been nearer 50 per cent."

A dispatch from Chicago says: Some of the Eastern lines are becoming very weary of the low rate on grain now prevailing from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard, and there is a strong probability that the rate will be restored at the meeting of presidents, which is scheduled to be held in New York next Tuesday. It was rumored, yesterday, that the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk would this morning give the ten-day notice of their intention to restore the rate. The Michigan Central, instead of giving the notice, declared to-day that it not only would give ne such notice, but that it never had such a step in contempliation. It further announced that it would, under no circumstances, advance its rate until after the meeting of Tuesday. The Grand Trunk people will, of course, keep out their low tariff sheet as long as that of the Michigan Central is in existence. The disposition to advance rates above 12 and 10 cents, some heavy contracts having been made at the latter figure, by no means implies that the old tariff of 20 cents will be restored. There is, in fact, a strong disposition to shade that rate openly and it may be put as low as 18 or 17 cents. The 20-cent rate has never been choseyed to account the put as low as 18 or 17 cents. The 20-cent rate has never rate openly and it may be put as low as 18 or 17 cents. The 20-cent rate has never been observed to any extent since it was agreed on, and there is a feeling now that the roads might as well cut it openly as deeply as they have cut it secretly.

They Want the Q. & C. Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern railway, has just completed an inspecof the system, and in conversation at ay Company wanted the Queen & Crescontemplate bidding for the Cincinnati large interest in the Cincinnati extension but I will say most emphatically that it would certainly not be with any intention or desire of diverting the business to the East. It would be our distinct purpose if we purchased the road to work the Cincinnal Southern for the maximum amount of business between Chattanooga and the North, the purpose for which the line was built. We can furnish the road at Chattanooga with far more business than any other of its connections, or all of its other connections combined." There seems to be little question that aventually the Southern the question that eventually the Southern Railway Company will secure control of the road, but will doubtless have to pay handsomely for such control, as the Woodford syndicate did not make the moves they have without expecting a satisfactory benus if they turn the road over to the Southern railway people.

Lake and Rail Traffic Rates. Members of the association of transportation lines held a meeting in New York yesday and agreed on the distribution of ake and rail traffic-package freight-east bound for the approaching navigation season. An agreement was adopted which provides for an apportionment of the business, and also gives assurance of a strict maintenance of rates throughout the season. The established rate for all-rail traffic is 25 cents a hundred pounds, sixth-class freight. The lake differential from Chicago to New York is 5 cents, making the regular schedule 20 cents. This agreement will take effect with the opening of navigation, and it applies to business originating at north-western points and at Lake Superior and Lake Michigan ports proper. In adjusting the percentages of apportionment of business Commissioner J. F. Goddard acted as a bitrator. The trunk-line connections of the lake lines are greatly interested in the action taken, because it gives an assurance of the stability of lake rates that has never before existed.

Is Consolidation Contemplated? For several days past T. N. Jarvis, general manager of the Traders' Dispatch; W. H. Smith, general manager of the Lackawanna fast freight line; H. C. Diehl, general manager of the Interstate Dispatch,

Cures Rising Breast

" MOTHERS' -FRIEND' Breast

Is the greatest blessing ever offered child bearing woman.

I have been a midwife for many years, and in each case accomplished wonders and relieved neh suffering. It is the best remedy for b suffering. It is the best remedy for g of the Breast known, and worth the g for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BREWSTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price.

1 per butile, Sold by all Druggists.

Book "To Mothers" mailed free. ADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, G

and G. B. Spriggs, general manager of the Nickel-plate fast freight line, have together been visiting Western points where each line has agencies, a move which is creating some speculation and much anxiety among the agents of the lines named, lest it mean a consolidation of the four lines, all sending freight over the same roads, and out of Indianapolis over the Lake Erie & Western and the Cincinnati, Hamiliton & Dayton. Several times rumors of such a consolidation have been in circulation, but the manner in which the abovenamed officials are traveling indicates some important move, as it is unusual for such harmony to reign between general managers of fast freight lines.

Flour and Grain Rates.

A committee consisting of the northern lines in the Western Freight Association met with the Milwaukee, the Great Western and the Omaha, in St. Paul, yesterday, as arranged by Chairman Midgley at a recent meeting. They fixed a rate of 22% cents on flour and grain from Minneapolis to New York, and also agreed on divisions, which they will recommend to the association at an early meeting, to be held probably in St. Paul. The Western lines fear that the rall lines east of Chicago will quote an open rate of 15 cents on all grain but oats, which would give Minneapolis shippers a rate of 17½ cents, or about the same as last year, when the tariff rate was 22½ cents.

Personal, Local and General Notes. S. O. Pickens, attorney of the Indianapolis Vincennes, has returned from Atlantic

The Wabash lines earned in March \$1,-115,426, an increase over March, 1894, of \$97,895. M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four, who has been East for ten days, will return to-day. The Ohio Falls car works are repairing the passenger equipment of the Queen & Crescent lines.

President McKeen, of the Vandalia, and party on Wednesday left Florida for Cuba. They will return in about ten days.

The Chesapeake & Onio earned in March \$806,783 against \$740,718 in March, 1894; \$876,-807 in March, 1893, and \$747,521 in March, 1899.

President Ingalls has allowed William Garstang, superintendent of motive power of the Big Four, \$112,000 for snop expenses

F. G. Darlington, superintendent of the Indianapolis division of the Panhandle lines, who has been East two weeks, re-

The Pennsylvania Company will erect at Crestline, now the Western terminus of the Pittsburg division, a coaling station of the most approved design. Will Brown, for years chief clerk of Trainmaster May, of the Panhandle lines, has resigned on account of ill health. He will go at once to Hot Springs.

Eugene Debs was a passenger from St. Louis yesterday over the Vandalia, return-ing from the Pacific coast. He traveled over the Vandalia on a milage book. When the Monon gets its new shops at Lafayette completed it will give employ-ment to about one hundred more men than now and will build as well as repair equip-

The Western lines have been trying for two days to get matters into line so that their association can be set into motion, but so far they have made but little

The Louisville division is turning over to the Panhandle daily large quantities of colitic stone en route to Philadelphia and New York for fine buildings going up in

General Manager Beach, of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, has contracted for six ten-wheel freight engines for through service, capable of hauling forty-five to fifty loaded cars over the line.

Statistics gathered by the Railway Age show 373 railroad companies are now build-ing or contemplate building 20,547 miles of new road; of this mileage 3,000 miles is now C. W. Corson on April 1 assumed the duties of assistant superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania road, with headquarters at Altoona. He went from the Columbus (O.) shops.

E. C. Palmer, general freight agent of the Iowa Central, is in the city. He says recent rains have greatly encouraged farmers and

business men, and with this there has come a noticeable increase in business. The Pennsvivania will hereafter bring legal proceedings against any person scalping its tickets in Pennsylvania, Illinois has a similar law, but the roads do not enforce it, consequently the scalpers flourish. Local passenger agents are receiving in-formation to the effect that the great steam-er lines on the lakes are making arrange-ments to handle an unusual passenger busi-

ness the coming season in connection with Ohio, Indiana and Illinois roads. Owing to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy opening its line to Billings, a redivision of the immigrant business has become necessary and the advisory com-mittee of the Western immigrant clearing house is now trying to solve the problem. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic has given notice of a reduction in wages of all employes receiving more than \$55 per month from the general manager down. This cut is made on a sliding scale, and is 20 per cent. for all salaries over \$3,000 and 10 per cent. for all over \$1,200.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific shows that after paying interest, rentals and mandatory charges due up to this time, and the payment of the dividend on its preferred stock April 1, the road had in bank in cash \$2.193,000 and is entirely free from any floating debt. The tracks of the Bee-line division of the Big Four and that of the Chicago & Erie, from Marion to Galion, run side by side, a distance of eighteen miles, and almost daily there is a race between trains. The Bee-line hauls the longest trains, and it is

It is stated that W. W. Finley accepted the chairmanship of the Southern Passenger Association with the understanding that it was to be combined with the Southern Railway and Steamshin Association. This would place the Southern association in position to dictate practically every rate and railroad action south of the Ohio

buite difficult to overcome that feature in

The following American railway com-panies are members of the International Congress, and will send delegates on their own account to the London conference in own account to the London conterence in addition to the representatives of the American railway associations: The Pennsylvania, the Louisville & Nashville, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Fitchburg, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Richmond & Potomac and the Los Angeles Terminal. Charles Tweed, counsel for the Southern

Charles Tweed, counsel for the Southern Pacific company, when shown the dispatch from Bakersfield, Cal., about the filing of a trust deed by the Southern Pacific company, said: "There is nothing new about this matter. It is simple the filing of the old mortgage of Sept. II, 1893, in a county which may have been overlooked at the time or possibly a county newly constituted. These bonds have been listed on the Stock Exchange for the last eighteen months."

J. M. Burwick, who is well known among trainmen at Logansport and Terre Haute, and by many others in the State, passed east through Indianapolis yesterday on his way to New York city, where he will spend a month's leave of absence in evangelistic work among railroad men under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He will also attend on his trip the international convention of the American associations, which is to be held at Springfield, Mass., May 8 to 12.

The Vanderbilt lines have adopted a plan which will necessitate but one inter-view between passenger and conductor be-tween Boston and Chicago. An identificatween Boston and Chicago. An identification slip is given the passenger by the first conductor in exchange for the through ticket. This slip is of bright pink paper, so that it is a conspicuous mark. The stub of the slip is pasted to the back of the ticket; the latter is passed by each conductor on to his successor. The regulations provide that a passenger may at any time get his ticket back by applying for it, and to comfort mervous passengers the portion of the ticket covering the journey beyond of the ticket covering the journey beyond the connecting point of the initial line is not to be taken up.

No Counties Are Named. The Eastern Indiana Oil Company, with a capital stock of \$4,800, was incorporated vesterday. The company proposes to sink wells for oil and gas, but in the papers filed it does not appear in what county or counties the company proposes to op-erate. The Shutes Remedy Company, of Richmond, was also incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. This company pro-poses to manufacture, advertise and sell patent medicines.

Sheriff Womack and the Trusties. Sheriff Womack denies that he has been keeping six trusties at the jail, and says that he has at no time kept more than four. These men are locked up in their cells at night. He charges that Sheriff Emmert kept six trusties, and allowed them to roam at large on the third floor of the jail during the night. He also says that he found the jail full of vermin when he took

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made-

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK

ELUCIDATION AND REVIEW OF IN-TERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 7.

The Triumphal Entry Into Jerusalem. as Told in Mark xi, 1-11-Judgments that Come in This World.

By REV. JAMES E. GILBERT, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of Re-ligious Education.

(Students of these lessons are requested to send to Dr. Gilbert, Washington, D. C., their names, denomination and postoffice address for enrollment in the office of the society, mentioning this paper, that docu-ments on Bible study may be mailed to

CONTEXT.-After his interview with Zacheus, as related in the lesson for March 17 (Luke xix, 1-10), Jesus delivered the parable of the ten pounds. Leaving Jericho he journeyed toward Jerusalem to attend the Passover. Pausing at Bethany, a supper was prepared for Him in the house of Simon, where Lazarus was among the guests, and Martha served. (John xii, 1-10.) While the feast was in progress Mary anointed Him with precious ointment, thereby exciting the criticism of Judas, but securing the approval of Jesus. The people were attracted to the house, not to see Jesus merely, but also Lazarus, who had been restored to life. (Mark xiv, 3-8.) The feast was probably held on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, April 1, A. D. 30 (the 9th of Nisan), and the incidents in our lesson occurred on the fol-

GEOGRAPHY .- Jerusalem was built on a series of hills. (Gen. xxii, 2). On its east side was the valley of Jehoshaphat (Joel ill, 2; Heb. iv, 2), a narrow and precipitous glen, through which the brook Kedron flowed from north to south. Beyond the valley eastward is the Mount of Olives, the scene of important events in the life of David and Solomon (II Sam. xv, 30; I Kings xi, 7), the theme of prophecy. Zech xiv, 4). Bethphage was a small cluster of houses, perhaps fifteen furlongs distant from the city wall, occupied by those who were engaged in the culture of olive trees and the vine. Two miles further away, at the beginning of the ascent to the Mount of Olives, was Bethany, a more important village, the home of a quiet and peaceful rural

PARALLEL.-The lesson for the day is given by all the evangelists, John being less complete than the other three. (Matt xx:, 1-11; Luke xix, 29-44; John xii, 12-19). This fact measures the estimated importance of the event. One hundred and fifty of the incidents in the life of Jesus, or five-sixths of all, are omitted by one or another of His biographers, being deemed unnecessary to the purpose of the writer. Twenty-five sketches found place in all the Gospels, the triumphal entry into Jerusalem being one of them. These, arrayed by themselves, taken out of their connection, laid side by side in parallel and studied consecutively present several lines of precious truth, seen nowhere else, for which there is not space here so much as to give an outline. (John xx, 31.) He who cares to make the prope study will not fail of his reward. PREPARATION .- After leaving Bethany for Bethphage Jesus sent two disciples to an adjoining village with instruction to

and adjoining village with instruction to bring to Him a coit that they would find, and, if any objected, to reply, "the Lord hath need of him." In this He showed His authority (Mark vi, 7; xiv, 13), and His knowledge both of the animal and its ownknowledge both of the animal and its owner, who must have been a pious Jew willing to devote his property to religious uses. (Psalm xxiv, 1; I Chron. xxix, 12-18.) The disciples obeyed (Matt. xxvi, 19), found the beast and brought it, and its mother (Matt. xxi, 3), giving answer as directed. They then placed their loose garments on the colt (verse 7), and seated Jesus thereon. (II Kings ix, 12, 13.) Matthew declares that all this was done in fulfillment of prophecy (Zech ix 9), the disciples at the time, how-(Zech. ix, 9), the disciples at the time, how-ever, having no understanding of what they did (John xii, 16), that is, of its significance, but merely following the Saviour's instruc-

PROCESSION .- The company then moved on toward Jerusalem. Some broke off branches from trees (Lev. xxiii, 40), and others cast their garments in the way. others cast their garments in the way.
Learning of the approach many who had come up to the feast went out from the city to meet the advancing column. (John xii, 12, 13.) And so it came to pass that some preceded and some followed the Savior. Then began wild demonstrations of joy. Some who had seen Lazarus raised from the dead (John xii, 17) recited the wonderful works of Jesus. (Luke xix, 37.) At length a long and united shout filled the air. "Hosanna to the Son of David (Matt. "Hosanna to the Son of David (Matt, blessed is he that cometh in the name i, 6), blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord," and words of like import, (Luke ii, 14.) The Pharisees, who mingled in the crowd, expostulated with Jesus, seeking to check this ovation in His honor, but He replied that if the people were silent the stones would cry out. (Hab. ii, 11; Luke xix, 39, 40.) Failing in their purpose, the Pharisees whispered one to another (John xii, 19) that the world had gone after Jesus, that it was becoming a serious after Jesus, that it was becoming a serious case of popularity which they were unable to check, demanding violent and expeditious

WEEPING.—Another scene, directly op-posite to the former, perhaps witnessed be-fore it, demands attention. On coming to an eminence where the city was fully exposed to view an indescribable sorrow came to the heart of Jesus. He paused. The procession halted. The tumult of acclaim was hushed. The glad cries sank into claim was hushed. The glad cries sank into silence. As He gazed a rush of divine compassion welled up from His inmost soul. Here, over fallen Jerusalem, He wept aloud. But why? He was gazing with the eagle glance of prophecy on a far distant scene. And as the vision of the future rushed upon His gaze, as He recalled the promise of peace which the very name of the city breathed, and knew that she would see peace again no more the Savior, who see peace again no more the Savior, who was soon to be crucified, cried out: "If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things that belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes." (See Farrar's "Silence and Voices of God.") So afterward Jesus mourned the fate of the Jewish metropolis (Matt. xxiii, 37), whose destruction by the Roman army in the year 70. A. D., was the execution of divine judgment for long-continued and des-perate wickedness. There has been much speculation, innocent and natural, if not profitable, concerning what might have been had Jerusalem accepted the Lord as

Messiah.

RECEPTION.—How long the Savior mourned over the fated city we are not informed. The procession passed on again, down the slope of Olivet, across the ravine, through the gate. The excited escort renewed the joyous demonstrations, and the metropolis, filled with strangers from all parts, was greatly moved by the shouts of the multitude. "Who is this?" The eager inquiry spread from lip to lip (Matt. xxi, 10, 11), and the answer was returned with enthusiasm, "This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee." Such scenes were not rare in this Jewish capital. The proud descendants of Abraham, relying upon the promises of God through their prophets (Ezek. xxxiv, 22-24), regarded themselves as the custodians of His iaw, and they expected the restoration of temporal power (Hosea, iil, 5), that might accomplish their destiny. (Amos ix, 11, 12.) Hence, on many of the feast occasions, when the national spirit revived, it was expected that there would be some popular demonstration in favor of some great leader. But this reception to Jesus far exceeded in numbers and importance any accorded to any other.

INSPECTION.—Having entered the city Jesus proceeded to the temple and "looked round about on all things." In this was INSPECTION.—Having entered the city Jesus proceeded to the temple and "looked round about on all things." In this was fulfilled the prophecy made centuries before. (Mal. iii, 1.) He saw many disorders there, but kept silence for the time (Psalm 1, 21), although He intended to suppress them on the morrow. (Mark xi, 15-19.) What holy meditation He must have had respecting the sacrifices and types to be so soon fulfilled in Himself. How must He have been pained by the worldiness and insincerity apparent on all hands. The inspection being completed, Jesus retired toward evening from the city, accompanied by His disciples, and sought rest for the night in the home of His beloved Lazarus (John xl, 3), removed from the noise of the city, refreshed by hearts filled with grateful love.

city, refreshed by hearts linea with grateful love.

KINGDOM.—The lesson bears directly and forcibly upon the Messianle kingdom. It is evident that the shouting multitude, including the disciples, thought they were ushering in the king who would break the Roman yoke (Acts i, 6), and revive the national hopes. Probably they were disappointed when Jesus did not assert Himself and assume the throne. (Luke xxiv, 37.) But what was His purpose? In ordering the colt did He merely intend to offer opportunity for such popular expression, that He might dissipate the mistaken notions? Or did He by this meek and inoffensive method intend to illustrate the nature of His kingdom (Luke i, 32)? Comping not on a war borse, nor yet with weapons of war, but with the giad acclaim of followers and

admirers. He may have intended thus to show forth the reign He sought to establish (Isa. ix, 6, 7.)

PRACTICAL—We see that cities as well as individuals are accountable. (Ezek. vii, 22.) Their judgment comes in this world. Raised up for a purpose, possessing opportunities and blessings, they may be spared for a time, but, if unian ...ul, God will punish and destroy. (Psalm ix, 17.) Sodom, Gomorrah, Jerusalem—their names are warnings to all municipalities, who "know not the day of their visitation." Neglected opportunities, resulting in Jerusalem's overthrow, excited Jesus to tears. Every gift of God is prompted by love. An infinite heart yearns to bestow, and then sorrows when the recipient abuses the gift. (Heb. x, 29.) A stranger gave Jesus his colt for the asking. How much are we willing to give for the spread of His kingdom? (Psalm I, 10.) Will we help to swell the anthems that now may be heard round the globe? (Phil. ii, 11.) When He comes into our temples and "looks round about," will He approve what is there? (John iv, 23.)

Religious Notes. It is estimated that there are 18,500,000 Methodists in the world, of whom a little more than 4,500,000 are in the United States. There is said to be not a single Protest-ant Hungarian service in New York, not-withstanding there are 40,000 Hungarians there.

The United Presbyterian estimates the Protestant vote in this country at 3,625,000, and the Roman Catholic vote at 1,500,000, out of a total vote of 12,077,657.

out of a total vote of 12,077,507.

It is an interesting relic of the middle ages that the descendants of the old French Huguenots and the Walloons, who took refuge in Canterbury after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, still carry on their worship in the cathedral, although their formal service is strictly Presbyterian. Hitherto they have assembled in the crypt under the choir, but are now to move to a lighter and loftier portion, known as the "Black Prince's Chantry."

There is a report that the American

"Black Prince's Chantry."

There is a report that the American Church Missionary Society is planning to turn over the income of its trust funds to the General Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Oakley, ex-treasurer, has promptly agreed to make good all losses occurring through his negligence, amounting to about \$12,000. He states that for many years his other work has been so engrossing that he has not been able to give much time to the duties of this position.

street daily noon prayer meeting has pre-pared a series of questions to be sent out throughout the country to furnish material for a study of conversion. The questions have reference to the early education, the period of conversion, the type of life both before and after, circumstances, the re-sult, etc., any items connected with the Christian life especially related to conversion. Answers are sought from indi-viduals, though the names are not for pub-lication. It is expected that the facts brought to light will prove valuable ma-terial in the study of Christian work.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Layah Barakat, who some years ago raised a large sum of money in this country to found an orphanage in Syria, has remained here and has not used the funds for that purpose, a statement has been made by the trustees of her work, including Drs. S. W. Dana and H. C. Trumbull, of Philadelphia, that a large portion of the money has been returned to the donors or will be used according to their direction. So far as this cording to their direction. So far as this is impracticable the remainder is held subject to the control of the treasurer, and will be utilized for mission work by the board in such manner as may seem to them most in accord with the general wishes of the contributors.

DAILY VITAL STATISTICS-APRIL. 5. Deaths.

Abraham Miller, fifty-eight years, No. 63 South Shade street, clots in the heart. Anna Deacon, twenty-three years, No. 172 East North street, morphine poisoning. Alice Martin, twenty-nine years, No. 11-East Washington street, la grippe.

Births. Jennie and W. G. Smith, No. 341 Central wenue, girl. Marie and Fred Fields, No. 130 Chadwick street, boy. Myrtle and Fred Webber, No. 12 Ruckle street, boy. Martha and Jeffrey Thuston, No. 207 West Third stret, girl.
Mary and George B. Kern, No. 106 Dunlap street, boy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Ten Transfers, with a Total Consid-

eration of \$13,106. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m., April 5, 1895, as furnished by Theo. Stein, abstracter of titles, Hartford Block, No. 84 East Market street.

Charles J. W. Sherrer to William W. West, lot 10 and part of 11, square 10 in S. A. Fletcher's northeast ad-Givins to John W. Wills, lot McCarty's eighth West-side ad-John H. Goodell to Mary J. Monks, lot 29, block 9, North Indianapolis... Frederick Richt to Elizabeth Kaiser, part of lot 10, square 12, Drake's addition Sophie Hodde to Nellie Folkening, lot 18, section 2 in Martindale & Stilz's addition Nellie Folkening to Sophie Hodde, william F. Silver to John W. Williams and wife, lot 11 in Oxford

Transfers, 10; consideration........\$13,106 The Glory of Woman

of hair. How the enamel glistens after a good brushing with fragrant Sozodont! Nothing destructive to the teeth can exist on the surface or at the roots, if this vegetable antidote to corrosion is duly applied.

PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO

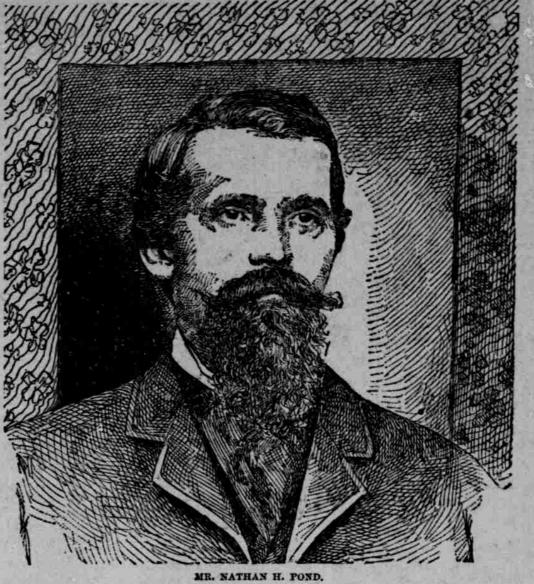


Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos. will find this brand superior to all others BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

YOU ARE INVITED TO SEE OUR DISPLAY OF

ELECTRIC LIGHT, TO - DAY, From 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Dr. Greene's Nervura, the Best Spring Medicine. Hon. Nathaniel H. Pond Says It Helped Him More Than All Other Medicines He Ever Took.



One of Napoleon's generals, whom he had commanded to capture a certain fortress, sent back word that it was an impossibility. Instantly the great warrior returned his answer: "Tell him the order comes from How many people who are sick or out of

assault was made and the fortress won. order, who are run down in health and strength, and who, from repeated failures to be cured, are discouraged and hopeless, have come to believe a cure an impossibility. If such people had a single particle of the courage of the great Napoleon they would know that a cure is possible-that it is only necessary to take the right remedy to make the cure an assured fact. To take, in fact, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Hon. Nathaniel H. Pond, of Warwick, remarkable curative effect of this great

"I have been afflicted with liver disease caused by malarial poisoning while in the army. For about thirty years I have suffered untold agonies and have taken a great amount of medicines. My disease has to be entirely cured. I have taken Dr. can truly say that while I am using it I am quite comfortable, and some days am able to work a good deal, at others not as

"But Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped me more than any other, or all the rest of medicines I have

"I cannot speak in too high praise of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy

and I have used sixteen bottles." Do not be a nerveless, hesitating, ambitionless weakling, despairing of a cure from your weakness and disease, but be strong of mind and indomitable of courage-courage to make yourself strong and

vigorous again by using the great health restorer, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Remember that a resolute determination and the use of this remedy will make you well. It should be used at this season by all means, for it is the best of all spring medicines.

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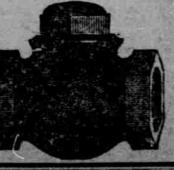
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Louis Railway Company. Pittsburg, Pa., March 9, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, April 9, 1895.

At il o'clock a. m., for the purpose of re-ceiving the annual report for 1894, the elec-tion of four directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. ransfer books will be closed on Sat-March 23, and reopened on Wednes-& B. LIGGETT, Secretary.